1: Tew E-4 (no date) 1950 FT7 Yao FT7

(iv) Another group is on the south-west side of the lake, north of the Ngoni at Dedza and east of the Ngoni of Ncheu district.[1]

Although these are the main concentrations of Yao, smaller communities are scattered through most of the districts of south Nyasaland.

MAP SHOWING MORE IMPORTANT SITES CONCERNED WITH YAO INFILTRATION

Distribution of Yao shown as a percentage of the population of each district
(1931 Census)

Over 50%:	South Nyasa	75%	10–20%: Dedza 16%
	Upper Shire	60%	Dowa 8%
			Mlanje 6%
30–40%:	Blantyre	38%	Cholo 5%
20–30%:	Chiradzulu	26%	1–5%: Chikwawa 2%
	Zomba	26%	Ncheu 1·3%

History

Nothing is known of the history of the Yao before their settlement at Muembe.[2] Their contact with the Arab traders from the east coast had probably continued for 200 years before the Europeans arrived.[3] When Lacerda wrote in 1798 the Yao were

[1] Codrington, 1898, p. 312.
[2] Stuerme, q. 1922, p. 231; Hackel, 1933, p. 7; Murray, 1932.
[3] Livingstone in 1866 noted the strength of Arab influence.

2: Mitchell E-5 (1946-1949) 1956 FT7 Yao FT7

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MAP I. AFRICA.
The shaded portion shows roughly where the Yao live.

human habitation. Large areas around Lake Shirwa are in fact marshlands in the wet season, and stretches of poor sandy and slightly saline soil during the dry season.

Generally speaking the distribution of surface water throughout this area is variable. The highlands are on the whole well supplied with streams which rise in the mountains and flow

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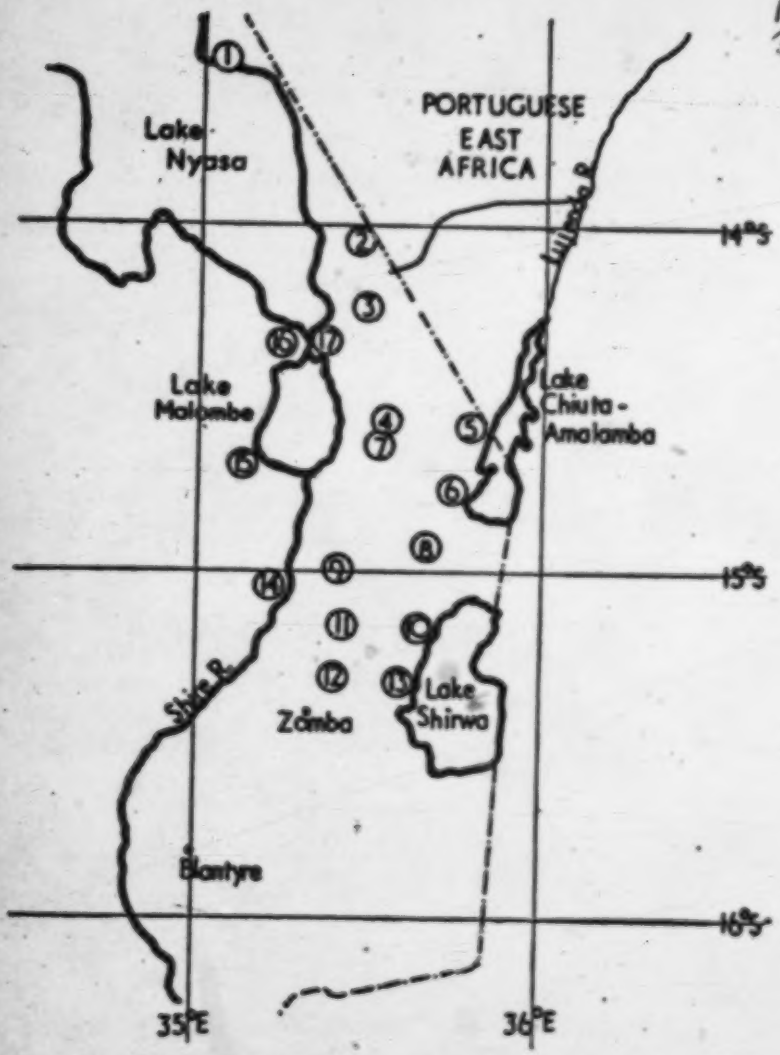

MAP II. SOUTHERN NYASALAND.

Showing the positions of Machinga and other Chiefs.

1. Mokanjila (Masaninga)
2. Kanali (Chisi)
3. Jalasi (Machinga)
4. Nyambi (Machinga)
5. Ngokwe (Mpeseta)
6. Chikweo (Mpeseta)
7. Chiwalo (Machinga)
8. Kawinga (Machinga)
9. Liwonde (Machinga)
10. Mpeta (Machinga)
11. Chamba (Machinga)
12. Malemia (Machinga)
13. Nsamanje (Machinga)
14. Mtamala (Machinga)
15. Kalembo (Machinga)
16. Mponda (Machinga)
17. Nankhumba (Nyanja)

[4.15]

3: Stannus D-5 (ca. 1912) 1922 FT7 Yao FT7

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Distribution of the Yao in Nyasaland

End Plate 9

8:Mitchell E-5 (1946-1947) 1949 FT7 Yao FT7
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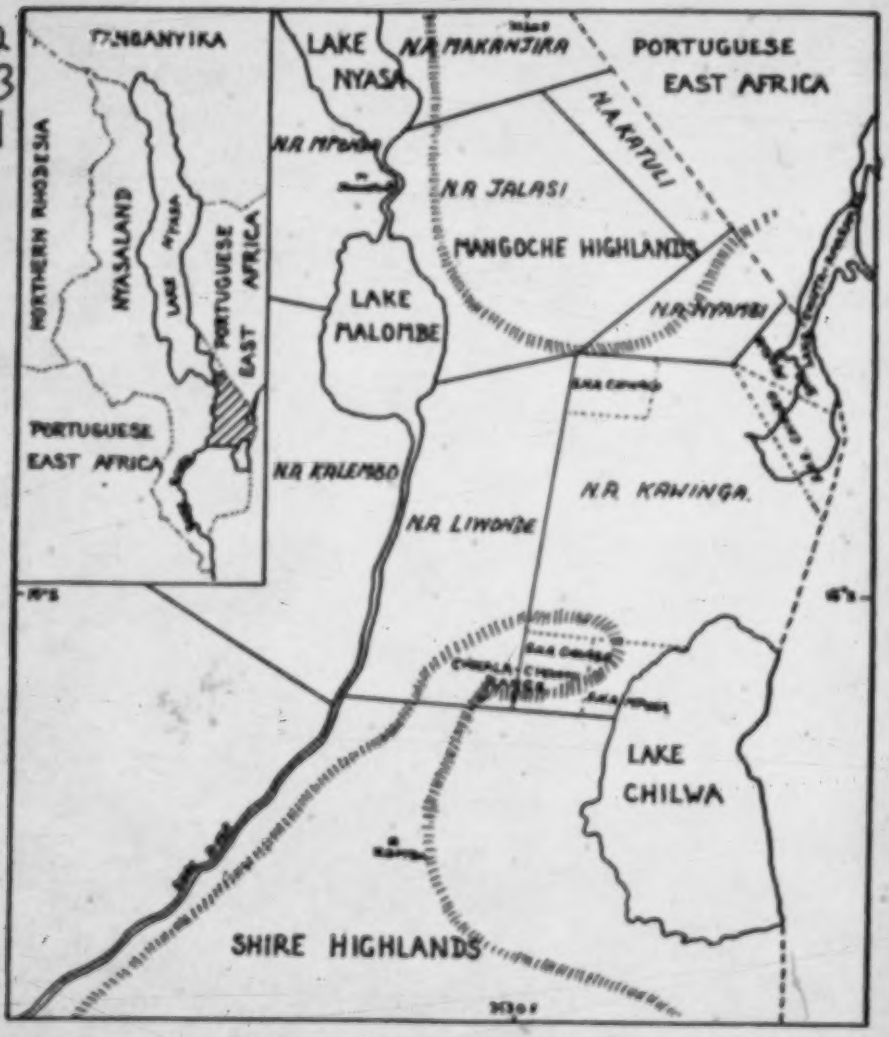

MAP TO SHOW APPROXIMATE POSITION OF CHIEFS

This map is diagrammatic. In other words it shows the relative position of the chiefs and does not pretend to represent the boundaries faithfully.